DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

the Park.

The substantial completion of the plan of the western tract by the Central Park Commission, as adopted at the meeting of the Board November 26, 1867, and the probabilities of the immediate development of the city in this direction, have diverted the eyes of real estate speculators to this tract as likely to increase more rapidly in value than any other tract within the limits of the metropolis, as is obvious tract within the limits of the metropolis, as is obvious from the annals of real estate transfers for the past weeks. It was but last week that the proceeds of a single day's sales of uptown lots by a single rm amounted to over a million and a quarter dollars, mber of lots sold being two hundred and fortysix. The location of these lots was on Fifty-seventh Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, between Sixth Seventh avenues, and on Sixty-seventh, Sixtyeighth and Sixty-minth streets, between Tenth and eventh avenues, or along the line of the new Boulevard. One corner lot brought the large sum of \$36,000, and several others went at an enormous advance on previous prices. These and like transactions in destate exhibit in its true light the effect of the recent efforts of the Central Park Commission to delop the upper tract on the west and make room for the city in this direction. Boulevard lots, next to lots bordering on the Central Park, are in first denand, though holders seem not to be disposed at present to put their tracts in the market, apprehene, of course, and justly so, of an unprecedented rise in values within a short time. Holders of lots on adjacent streets are, however, less reticent in this spect, and sell freely, though not without a liberal vance in prices, as transactions on Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and 106th streets abunatly prove. Within three weeks the transfers dong the western tract, mostly between the new onievard and the boundary of the Park, have mounted to nearly one and a half million of dollars, rincipally along the streets above mentioned; and in the next three weeks a still heavier aggregate of sales may be justly anticipated. In view of these acis, therefore, there is no topic of greater interest to the public than the matter-of-fact discussion of the present condition of this tract and what is likely be done on it within the present year. SIXTH AVENUE, ABOVE THE PARK.

is the only thoroughfare at present under treatment, the suggested treatment of this avenue by the Comthe suggested treatment of this avenue by the Commission having been already confirmed by the Supreme Court, for the sanction of which other features of the plan of November 25 are still waiting. The Commissioners of Assessment were appointed on this avenue August 5, 1865, and proceeded with their work, though rather lazily, completing it, however, in time for the report of 1867. Workmen were disposed along the line of this thoroughfare last week upon receipt of the decree of confirmation by the court, and the work will be got well under way in the course of the present summer. The line of Sixth avenue is direct and uncornamental, and forms above the Park simply a business continuation of the thoroughfare below. One new avenue running westward in a diagonal direction connects it with the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, while Manhattan street connects it in the same direction with the new Boulevard on Eleventh avenue. This avenue has been widened from the Park northward, and, though no designs have been submitted for its ornamentation, will without doubt constitute a business thoroughfare of some importance, bearing probably about the same relation to Broadway at the Boulevard above the Park that its ancestor, Sixth avenue below, bears to Broadway from Bleecker street to Fifty-inith street. In short, it will naturally develop into a street of small retail stores, lying midway between the aristocratic Fifth and the ornamented Seventh avenue. Its grades are generally easy, the line of the avenue falling into the Harlem river, or rather cutting the exterior street on the Harlem shore, near 140th street. The grade of Seventh avenue. Its grades are generally easy, the line of the avenue falling into the Harlem river, or rather cutting the exterior street on the Harlem shore, near 140th street. The grade of Barlem and of a proposed fixing of the grade to Harlem river, or rather cutting the exterior street on the avenue, which not the natural level of the avenue, which point it also the line of the exterior mission having been already confirmed by the Su-preme Court, for the sanction of which other features

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and even then, are capable of marking no little trouble. It has been suggested, in fact, that the Central Park Board should be invested with more arbitrary powers in the developing of these streets and should not only be at liberty to reject any bid of unreliable persons, but as well at liberty to perform the work parily by contract and parily by day labor under their own especial supervision. The width of this arenue was established by law, when the former grading was fixed, at one nundred and fifty feet, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter, and the ordinances of the Corporation allot twenty-two feet only to purposes of sidewalk.

On Finu avenue, the courtyards, steps, stoops, areas, railings and the like occupy thirty feet of the whole width (one hundred), and, consequently, a public way of one hundred feet has really been reduced to seventy feet only available for purposes of travel. If other obstructions, as lamp-posts, hydranis and trees, be taken into account also, the width of this avenue really available for travel or carriages is really only sixty-five feet, which gives altogether too large an allowance for private structures; though on Fifth avenue, it being really a fashionable thoroughtare, this taking of public land for private dises flay be permissible for purposes of elegance of surrounding and general ornamentation. In improving Seventh avenue the Board have deemed it best to chabrace an opportunity for the reformation of this rather objectionable practice. Assuming the power to be invested in the Board, it has been deemed best to preserve the legal figures of the whole width for public use, though the innovation upon established custom will undoubtedly meet with opposition from property owners. As a justification of the practice, on the other hand, it is urged that if owners are permitted to place their stoops, steps, areas and railings within the line of the street a uniform width of

though the innovation upon established custom will undoubtedly meet with opposition from property owners. As a justification of the practice, on the other hand, it is urged that if owners are permitted to place their stoops, steps, areas and railings within the line of the street a uniform width of these appendages is secured, as well as a uniform line of house fronts on the exact legal line of the street, and that if owners are compelled to build their steps, &c., within the limits of their own lots the diversity of these appurtenances in width (governed altogether by personal whim) would create an irregular and tasteless line of house fronts. As these appendages are not built very high the light and air of the street are, it is alleged, not interfered with, though this is not the case with the width of the street way. No law exists, however, to compel any one to build exactly on the street line, and the owner may, if a desires, set back his edifice at any distances. Custom, appearance and the desire to make the most of the given lot generally induce the occupancy of the lot to this line, and so it would be if these appendages were not permitted to pass beyond the street line. This objection on the part of owners is therefore of hitte validity, and may be dismissed without further contains.

A second objection on the part of property owners is, however, of greater importance and merits consideration. It is urged that if owners of lots on the avenue are permitted to use a reasonable portion of it for courtyards, kept in excellent order and embellished with flowers and statuary, this is really a public use of the same, since these grounds or the width taken becomes pleasant accessories to the avenue, and serve to render it agreeable to public taste. The Commission have substantially decided, however, to use the concession with guarded caution, so that the whole width of way may be resumed at any future period if desirable. No structure within the street limits will be granted, except as a temporary affair, and n quences. Bounded by rivers, the situation of New York is in some degree analogous to that of a walled city; though means of ingress and egress are so many that the river boundaries are of comparatively small inconvenience. In ancient

Athens the streets were narrow and crooked, and the upper stories of he sees frequently projected over the street, while stair a balantardes and doors opening outward narroy of the path. Themistocies and Aristides, in co-operation with the Arcopagua, effected nothing. Turther than to cause a decision that these projections abould be no longer built over and into the streets, and this regulation became the law of later times in Athens. The propositions of Hippeas 2-d Sphiclades for taking down these projections and about the same result as propositions before the Common Council in relation to Fifth avenue, and were not carried into execution became their object was believed to be not the rolled of the streets, but extortion. The streets of Rome were equally crooked and narrow as those of Athens, besides being still more confined above by the open projecting balconies of the upper stories of the houses, cailed Menians, from Menius, their inventor, and brift for the purpose of accommodating spectators on procession days, of which the Komans had many, triumpial and otherwise. From these facis it is quite obvious that the tendency to occupy public ways for private purposes was about the same in oid days as now; and it is to gnard against the abuse of this tendency in the upper part of the city that the Commission has thus early entered into the discussion of the subject. The decision of the question in relation to Seventh avenue will, therefore, constitute a sort of precedent in relation to other leading avenues above the Park and on the western tract.

Something of the artistic effect of setting thek houses from the street line may be seen in the general ensemble of London terrace on Twenty-toil distrect; and a second and rather clumsy effort at a similar effect, has been made on Foortia avenue, between Thirty-muth and Fortieth streets. A third attempt, less abortive than the latter, is also visible on Fourth avenue, between the following was the general plan:—

Feet. Sidewalk. 22 Carriage road. 38 Carriage road. 3

| Plan No. 1. | Feet. | Peet. | Peet.

Grass......20
—Four rows of trees dividing walks from carriage ways, and carriage ways on either side from the

round the upper part of the island at Spayten Duyvil creek, thus forming a continuous drive on the river heights around the entire northern and western tracts. It will be graded splendidly, with a view to pleasure driving, and shaded with parallel rows of trees, after the manner proposed for the improvement of Seventh avenue. This improvement will give on e continuous drive from the Park via Seventh avenue to the river, along the river bank to a point opposite Tubby Hook across the island to Tubby Hook and thence down along the Hudson river heights to the Riverbank avenue, or down the Boulevard to the Pifty-ninth street gate. This forms one line of drive, which will be among the works to be earliest completed, and will probably approximate to completion in the course of the present year.

OUR FUTURE ROIS DE BOULOGNE.

It is proposed by the Commission that the Fort Washington tract shall be a sort of park of grander dimensions and of more intural development than the Central Park proper, by reason of its grander and more varied natural features. This tract, therefore, is to constitute the real park of the city, connected with the Central Park by a series of splendid drives and swentes. The tract, in central Park is a sort of park of which and solve the Central Park is a sort of paralise of villas and splendid residences adapted to the naturally bold and noble features of its scenery, as far transcending Fifth avenue for purposes of residence as Fifth avenue transcends Fourth avenue for the same purposes. Of the drives hither and thither, the most frequented will be constituted by the line of Eleventh avenue and the New Boulevard. A street was a series of the same purposes of the Park, and opens into Ergalth avenue at 110th street. A second may follow the line of the Riverbank avenue to Seventh avenue, and down Seventh avenue to the Park. A fifth may follow the Boulevard to Manhatan street, and pass down Manhattan street to the Park. A sixth, seventh and eighth, though less inviting, will be constituted by Eighth

At 66th street. So At 91st street. Peet.
At 70th street. 98 At 105th street. 121
At 81th street. 120
The line of Tenth avenue is even a tride higher, as is proved by the subjoined schedule of eleva-

At 77th street. 98 At 105th street. 109 At 13th street. 109 At 117th street. 143 At 92d street. 107 The elevation of the Eoulevard is even a triffe

The elevation of the Boulevard is even a trifle higher than this in one or two points, and averages a slight excess over the above figures. Work upon all these thoroughfares will be inaugurated at the earliest possible date, and thus a comprehensive development of the upper part of the island is only a question of a very short time.

INSIDE THE PARK.

The works within the Park have also during the year been subjects of no negicet. The plans for a zoological garden have been digested and located. A plan for this purpose for the improvement of Manhaitan square was submitted by Olmstead Vaux.

The Bervidere is also progressing rapidly toward realization; and the old arsenal is likely soon to be superseded by an imposing structure to be erected by the Historical Society. The completion of the projects will form the great features of work inside the Park for the present year, as the grading, opening of the indicated avenues, and the laying out of the Fort Washington tract park-wise will form the great work of the Commission, without the limits of its former jurisulction.

its former jurisulction.

THE SO-CALLED FORGERY CASE IN BUPPALO.—Charles Abbott, Gorge Abbott, Lorenzo Newkirk, James Sullivan and William H. Summons, arrested on Friday last charged with forging soldiers' papers, were before United States Commissioner Gorham yesterday for examination. Spencer Clinton appeared on the part of the United States and Josiah Cook for the defence. From the evidence introduced it appears that the accused obtained by some means a number of genuine soldiers' discharge papers, and the real offence consists in procuring parties to answer to the parties described in these discharges for the purpose of obtaining bounty, back pay, &c. The examination was adjourned until Monday next. It is more than probable the prisoners will be able to escape the mesics of the law.—Befolio Courier, March 12

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

The unusually fine weather of yesterday had the effect of drawing large congregations to nearly all the prominent churches. Below will be found inter-esting details of the sermons delivered at the several

ST. FATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At the morning service yesterday there was the usually large congregation which each Sunday throngs this spacious edifice. High mass commence at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Mr. McSweeney officiating as celebrant. The choir opened with Woifgram's Kyrle, which, with all the parts combined, was rendered with excellent effect. The Credo, by the same composer, was also among the selections. A beautiful solo, El in Spiritum, gave Mr. A. Sobst an opportunity of Et in Spiritum, gave Mr. A. Sobst an opportunity of displaying his fine base voice, which he did to much advantage. Et Incarnatus was produced as a quartetie, without accompaniment, and was sung most harmonicusly. At the offertory a deligatint too by Verdi was interpreted in a highly creditable manner by Madame Cheme (soprano), H. Schmitz (enor) and A. Sohst (basso). It is a piece of much sweetness and very appropriate for the present season. Biblier's Sunctus Benedictus and Aguas Dei were also included in the selections for the day. At the termination of the first gospe the Very Rev. William Starr, V. G., ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon, choosing his text from St. Luke, eleventh chapter and fourteenth verse:—"And He was casting out a devil, and it was dumb." The reverend genteman first referred to the miracle performed by our Saviour and to the parable of the unclean spirit mentioned in the gospel, after which he dilated with great force upon the conversion of the sinner to God, and how, when he relapses, that the evil spirit returns with seven more dangerous than himself. He adverted to the great hadpiness enjoyed by the sinner converted to God and how peaceful and joyful he always felt. The reverend gentleman concluded by exhorting all to be a peace with God and avoid relapses, in order that we may enjoy peace and happiness of mind in this world and eternal rest in the next. The remainder of the ceremonies were then proceeded with and terminated shortly before tweive o'clock. St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated at the Cathedral with great solerfailty, and the musical arrangements will, it is intended, be of a grand description. displaying his fine base voice, which he did to much

HOLY TRINITY.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in His Pulpit. Holy Trinity, corner of Porty-second street and Madison avenue, was crowded yesterday morning with an assemblage of the most fashionable attendants of divine service in the city. Every pew contained one or more than its allotted nur stools were placed by busy sextons along the aisles to accommodate the rush of religious sensationists who had gathered anticipating that Mr. Tyng would allude to the late trial in which he appeared so prominent, or to his more recent "admonition" by Hishop Potter. In this they were sadly disappointed. After the usual introductory services of morning worship were gone through with—the large congregation impressively joining—Mr. Tyng approached the desk in the centre of the pulpit, and, while eager eyes looked expectantly and complacent countenances indicated the commencement of a spicy feast, said in a feeling but distinct manner:—"It is hardly necessary for me to say to my own people and others accustomed to worship here that this pulpit is never degraded by personal vindications, nor made the place to pander to partisan feelings, but from it only can be heard the simplest vindication of the Gospel. Those among you that have come for any other purpose will be disappointed, but it may be good that you are here, as some of the simplest truths of the Gospel may find a resting place in your hearts, helping you to eternal salvation." A slight rustling through the church followed this, attesting the disappointment of some and the disgnst of others, but, continuing, Mr. Tyng, just as the sun that had been darkened by the mist of the morning broke through its cloud shadow, sending its genial light with a peculiar effect upon the brilliant tollets within the church—an omen not unnoticed by the preacher—announced his text as the 8th verse of the 14th chapter of Jeremiah:—"O the hope of Israel, the Saviour thereof in time of trouble, why shouldst thou be as a stranger in the land, and as a wayfaring man that turneth aside to tarry for a night?" From this Mr. Tyng preached an eloquent sermon of exhortation in reference to the nearness of Christ to His followers on earth, and his infinite mercy to all believers, deducing three great truths, and exhorting his hearers in fervent language to heed and recollect them, viz:—First, Jesus loves to be with His people; second, Jesus does not enter a heart that loves sin more than Him who had gathered anticipating that Mr. Tyng would allude to the late trial in which he appeared so prominent, or to his more recent "admonition" by hishon Potter. In this they were sadily disappointed.

A very large and fashionable congregation assembled at this church yesterday, ostensibly for the purpose of Divine worship, but more probably in antici-pation of the reading of the "protest" by Rev. Dr. Tyng, which he had prepared against the admonition of the Right Rev. Bishop Potter to Rev. Stephen II. Tyng, Jr., on Saturday. At the close of the introductory services Dr. Tyng ascended the pulpit and announced as his text, a portion of the third verse of the ninth chapter of the book of the prophet Jereniah:—"But they are not valuant for the truth upon the earth." This theme aroused somewhat of an expectation that its appulation would be the truth upon expectation that its application would be to the recent events connected with the charges, trial, sentence and recent censure of the junior Tyng; but the
edge was completely worn of when the reverend
gentleman in an early stage of his discourse announced that he did not intend to treat the subject
in a controversial manner, but wholly in relation to
its religious bearings, a statement which was rigidly
adhered to throughout to the peignant regret of the
quidnuncs.

LECTURE AT ST. ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH-

The Rev. Dr. O'Hara, of Syracuse, delivered a lecture last evening at St. Andrew's church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, for the benefit of the poor of the parish, taking for his subject "Ire-land and St. Patrick." The reverend lecturer prefaced his remarks with the quotation, "I have chosen you that you may bring forth fruit, and that your fruit remain." He described the liberation of chosen you that you may oring lords it all, and that your fruit remain." He described the liberation of the children of Israel from Egypt, the selection of the apostles and their entrance upon the missions assigned them by their divine Master. He stated that without the stamp of the true Church their labors would be vain, and as fruitless as the barren fig tree cursed by the Saviour. He referred then to the sending of St. Patrick as apostle to Ireland by Pope Celestine. He would not refer, he said, to the advent of Patrick in Ireland or to his early history, which is known to everybody, or to his efforts in converting a Pagan nation into a Christian nation. The reverend Doctor referred briefly to the various achievements of the Irish people in all ages. He quoted from history to show the enlightenment enjoyed by the people of Ireland while their neighbors were grovelling in intellectual darkness, ofloarism and slavery. He showed that although everywhere assailed and trodden down by bitter foos, ireland had preserved the faith as imparted to it by St. Patrick, and that so strong and steadfast was the love of Irishmen for their patron saint that they would part with all their earthly possessions rather than allow one stain to rest on the name of their apostie. The lecture was interspersed with poetleal and oratorical quotations pertinent to the subject and was listened to with most market attention.

Interesting services were held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle church, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, upon the occasion of re-ceiving into the ministry Mr. William C. Locke, who is about to set out as missionary to Turkey. The charge was delivered by the Rev. N. G. Clarke, D. D., charge was delivered by the Rev. N. G. Clarke, D. D., of Boston, and the sermon preached by the Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn. The Revs. J. P. Thompson, D. D., H. B. Smith, D. D., Milton Badger, D. D., and A. C. Kittredge teok part in the services, the latter extending the "right hand of fellowship" to the candidate for clerical preferment. A large congregation attended the ceremonies, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Turkish mission.

The Rev. Prof. George F. Seymour, D. D., repeated by special request last evening, under the auspices of the American Church Union, his sermon recently delivered in Zion church. The text was "In fastings," second Corinthians, sixth chapter, a part of the fifth verse. The argument was briefly this:— God enjoins upon men in the most solemn manner the observance of the seventh day as sacred to Himself. He includes the command in the Decalogue which He gave from Mount Sinai under the most awful sanctions. He wrote it with His own finger on a table of stone. Almost all, however, who proon a table of stone. Almost all, however, who profess and call themselves/Lristians do not now keep the
seventh day holy as God commanded, but observe
instead the first day. What authority can they plead
for thus superseding an express and reliterated command of almighty God? Can they silege the Bible
as their warrant for the change? They cannot, since
there is nothing in Holy Scripture to justify them in
setting aside God's most solemn injunction. The
texts in the New Testament which mention
the first day contain nothing which can possibly be made to imply a repeal of the
fourth commandment. All who observe the first day
instead of the seventh, must ultimately appeal, however relicatant they may be to do so, to the anthority
of the Church to justify their practice. But if this
authority be a sufficient warrant for superseding an

obliging us to observe a custom which is practically carrying out a duty enjoined by God in both dispensations—viz, fasting. The scriptural argument for fasting is based on God's express command in both the Old Testament and the New; on example, Moses, Elijah, Daniel, Our Lord, His Apostles; on the favor with which God has regarded it, and on the reward which Our Lord promised to those who unostentationsly and sincerely engaged in this duty. The office of the Church in regard to the yearly fast is simply to arrange as to the time and the duration; the duty is most emphatically enjoined in the Bible. The Church simply gives regulations as to its performance. All who keep the first day of the week holy instead of the aeventh defer to the authority of the Church to an extent which logically obliges obedience in every other required particular, muistry, sacraments, e reed, liturgy.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday morning to a crowded congregation in Plymouth church. He commended to the attention of his hear-

church. He commended to the attention of his hearers the American Home Missionary Society, and requested that a collection should be taken up in aid of
the objects included in the programme of that assoclation.

At the evening service Mr. Beecher addressed a
large body of the Young Men's Christian Association.
He called upon them, in very forcible terms, to be
earnest in all their efforts, to be enthusiastic in the
cause of God, and he remarked that in proportion
to their hidden life would be their power to
do good. They should exhibit in all their actions
the working of internal religious spirit and devotion,
and upon taking in hand any cause that was worthy
the blessing and protection of Heaven they should
be thoroughly impressed with the conviction that
they would be able to carry it through. It had been
stated that on one occasion, when Admiral Dupont,
one of the ablest men of the American navy, was
explaining to Admiral Farragut the reasons why he
had not been able to enter the bay of Charleston and
capture the forts, Farragut said to him;—"Ah, Dupont, you did not believe you could do it, and that is
the reason." Lo, if young men had work before
them to do, and believed they could not do it, they
never would do it!

STS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

Reuben J. Parsons, D. D., last evening read before a large and appreciative audience, at this church, a carefully prepared paper entitled "The Union of Recarefully prepared paper entitled "The Union of Religion and Patriotism; or, What a Catholic Irishman Should Be." The learned Doctor prefaced his lecture with the remark that in the history of nations there are certain periods in the history of peoples which bring out their patriotism; but in all periods religion and patriotism go hand in hand, and should be indissoluble. Love of country is as old as the diversity of civilized communities; but it is seldom found to exist in the hearts of tyrants and demagogues. It is our duty, therefore, to contribute to cement the union which tyrants and demagogues desire to dissever. In all ages the priesthood nurtured liberty; but in English-speaking lands the putting of a priest in the condition of a constable interferes with his usefulness. Lately we have read in respectable Irish journals sentiments which we only look for in infidel continental journals. There is no good reason for the expression of such sentiments, for the soldier of liberty need never leave the lines of the Church. There is a kind of patriotism in vogue which is nothing more than self-love. It is this which impels England to keep its hold on Ireland, Russia on Poland, Turkey on Crete. But true patriotism is that love of country which causes man to labor for the well-being of his compatriots, and religion combined with patriotism brings forth the civilization of nations. Dr. Parsons concluded by paying a glowing tribute to Washington, who combined more than any other man-religion and patriotism. ligion and Patriotism; or, What a Catholic Irishman

LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION.

Lecture by Father Hecker in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City.

Last evening a lecture was delivered in St. Peter's church, Jersey City, by Father Hecker. The lecturer my friends, whatever be our religious differences, that being of one nature we should not be found in hostile attitude towards each other. The Church, receiving being of one nature we should not be found in hostile attitude towards each other. The Church, receiving its commission from a Divine Founder and embracing all classes of human beings, was in its nature divine and human. By virtue of this commission it was exempt from error, and its immobility was assured in the charge to St. Peter, "On this rock will I build my Church." That there were bad popes, bad bishops and bad priets no intelligent Catholic will deny. Nor will any one be foolish enough to suppose that popes or priests are supernatural beings dropped down from the heavens. On the contrary, they are subject to the same frailties and imperfections as any ordinary mortal. Abuses have existed in the Church from the primitive ages. The lecturer here recommed the different heresies which had sprung up, but the Church out-lived them ail. The Church is not composed exclusively of saints, for Christ declared that there must needs be scandal, but "woe be to him by whom scandal cometh." Still we are not to pronounce against the Church for its abuses. Have not good parents oftentimes bad children? Yet we cannot blame the parents always. In the Christian Church the good is ever struggling to overcome the bad; hence the Church is called the militant, or fighting, Church. Father Hecker then proceeded to review the history of the reformation in the sixteenth century, quoting frequently from Protestant historians. His discourse throughout was replete with valuable information on the causes that led to that secession of a large portion of the Church.

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

A Trance Medium at Dodworth Hall-Queer Nervous Exhibitions—Some Words About Visible and Invisible Means.

The First Spiritualists' Society at Dodworth Hall pro gresses swimmingly in respect to the number of its

audiences since the abolition of the ten cent admis-sion. Free to all is now the motto—the freedom extending not only to the point of admission gratis, but also to the exercise of exceeding freedom after the den has been entered. Yesterday morning Dr. Hallock explained to the assemblage of the faithful exactly what the country expected of Spiritualism fif it ever expected anything)-though the reverend gentleman with the degree omit-ted very properly to explain what Spiritu-ualism expected of the country—a question of far greater importance than the former, though more

ualism expected of the country—a question of far greater importance than the former, though more intimately connected with the having of visible means of support. To be sure, it is a part of the creed of the ism in question to rely on rather invisible means for that purpose, and not a few succeed remarkably well in so doing, but, on the whole, it is better to have the visible means on hand, even if a spiritualist has really no use for them. It answers the requirements of the law, if nothing more; and while one is in the world, it is of the utmost importance to live legally and by visible means. People who live otherwise are often subjected to little annoyances which, for one's comfort in living, ought to be scrupulously avoided. Arrests are sometimes made at the instance of less ethereal people, who cannot support themselves without visible means, and are naturally envious of people who can. People have (very unjustly, to be sure), been imprisoned for the fact of having no visible means of support on hand, even though they had no need of them, and could live without them just as well as not; and little accidents of this sort are always disagreeable and troublesome. To be locked up as a vagrant on a mere formality—the mere formality of being required to have what one has no need of—is an incident that often occurs to very spiritually-minded people; for the police have no respect for spiritual-mindedness as a rule, and have been known to arrest persons professing it for the more spite of the thing. It is a way they have of doing things; and, therefore, though a real spiritualistic of the first water has really no need of visible means of support and no occasion to use them, it is always better to avoid all possible annoyance and comply with the regulations. Not having done so, people have suffered very unjustly sometimes, and, not doing so, people will be very likely to suffer again for the same reason. It is very hard to convince the world that visible means of support are not an actual necessity of proper exist

the ravens never came near. In other words, when the ravens were depended upon the ravens did not come.

All this is intended as the merest good advice to the members of the First Spiritualists' Society. They ought to be careful and provide themselves with the proper visible means of support, not so particularly for their own satisfaction as for that of the public.

Last evening the audience was unusually large, Mrs. R. E. Hasvil having been advertised to speak in trance and at the suggestion of anybody who might be pleased to suggest anything. Upon entering the full—say at eight o'clock—the spectator might have observed that the spiritualists will sometimes turn an honest penny (it is not intended to insinuate that they would turn a penny otherwise than honestly), as was demonstrated by existence of numberous books and periodicals for sale at a stand near the entrance, kept by a pale-faced lad who secund to have grown spiritual too young and whose forchead consequently occupied the greater part of his face. In lieu of the ten cents admission formerly demanded it was expected that the visitor would disburse freely in behalf of spiritual literature—a mode of turning the penny which proves the ingenuity of Spiritualists in turning a penny.

At the desk might have been observed a woman rather oddly dressed, with a coarse gray shawi wrapped about her shoulders, and her eyes very caronity closed. Occasional spasms of nervors adjustion passed over her frame, the fingers meantime digging convulsively into the paim. The audience, composed mostly of males, recked with the mingled odors of some hundred of males, recked with the mingled odors of some hundred of with singularly cadaverous visage, sat and invoked. Presently the shawl fell from her shoulders, revealing one of the weirleast and most crone-like individualities, both in dress and person, that ever affected the clairvoyant in spiritual

insight. The hair, in dull tymphatic masses, was held back ith was broad white band, such as is sometimes used in tyang up the jaws of a corpse; the neck was encircled with a broad band of the same color, which was intended to be misraken for lace, while the wrists were rounded about with huge ruffes at least one foot in circumference. The queer figure, with the cadaverous countenance and white ruffles, begat, in fact, in the mind of the spectator the impression, of a corpse seated boli upright with closed eyes and thrilled with occasional currents from a galvanic battery; and when it rose to its feet the impression was in no wise diminished, except that you naturally wondered that a corpse should get up without being helped. The figure got up, however, and spoke; and then the more was the wonder that a corpse should have the gift of articulating so excellently. The subject spoken was the ideal of government, which was incoherently discoursed upon for about three quarters of an hour, and ended with an improvised pvem (very carefully prepared for the occasion), and the little corpse-like figure sat down, wrapped its shawl about it, and with carefully closed eyes and occasional shudders of spasm, waited for the audience to retire.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Burlingame Mission-Regatta Contest— The Rebellion-From Hankow to Calcutta, by Burmak-Fire in the Imperial Palace.

Shandhae, and to since my last letter the only news of any import ance is the appointment of the Hon. A. Burlingame, late United States Minister, to be Chinese Ambassader to the principal Powers of Europe. Mr. McLevy Brown, formerly of her British Majesty's legation, and Mons. Deschamps, of the imperial maritime customs service, now form a part of his suite, which left Pekin November 25, 1807, and proceeded as far as Hoo-se-woo, when they heard of mounted robbers being in front, also a party of five hundred rebels within twelve ii. Therefore Mr. Burlingame wrote for relief, which came on the 28th of November from Tientsin and Pekin. Captain Dunlop, of her British Majesty's gunboat Dove, was despatched to the rescue with a party of marines. From Pekin came Mr. Murray, of her Britannie Majesty's logation, also the Secretary, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Barber and the Cossaeks from the Russian Che Ma Tsay soon caused the robbers to disperse and the besieged party arrived in safety about the 29th the besieged party arrived in safety about the 29th of November, and on the 6th of December left in the Dove, which arrived at Taku in the evening, after which they came to Shanghae in the Ashuelot. The selection of Mr. Burlingame for this office is very good, because of his knowledge of Chinese affairs, while his astuteness and well known tact as a diplomatist serve to quality him for the honorable post. There has been much discussion as to its utility and the future effect on the interests of China. But time alone will prove whether this novel idea is a wise one or not. At present there is great diversity of opinion on the subject.

Sir Edmund Hornby, Chief Judge in her Britannia Majesty's Supreme Court, was married on December 3 to Miss Mary H. Hudson.

The salling regatta came off on December 2, and the yacht Vision won the race. The Fearless met with a slight accident to her jibboom, whereupon her owner challenged the winner in a race for 1,000 tacis.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here on De-

her owner challenged the winner in a race for 1,000 tacls.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here on December 18, about ten A. M., when most pendulum clocks stopped. At Ningpo a greater shock was felt at ten minutes past ten, and doubtless resulted from the same convuision; bells rang and chandellers swung to and fro at each vibration.

The establishment of a home for destitute Chinese, which the Rev. Mr. Butcher has begun, has attracted attention to the fact that no system has been organized for the relief of distressed foreigners—British and American and others—which are to be seen about the settlement, and we hope steps will be taken for their benefit.

for the relief of distressed foreigners—British and American and othera—which are to be seen about the settlement, and we hope steps will be taken for their benefit.

The rebels have been driven three hundred li from Chefoo, and a Nieni chief was killed; whereupon the Imperial General Li, who saw the exploit of the leader of an imperial column achieve a victory, rewarded his man with 10,000 tacls. This is quite in accordance with the Chinese dramatic style of relating intelligence. However, the fact so inspired the imperial troops with a spirit of emulation, accompanied by a longing for taels and glory too, that they made some thirty chiefs prisoners in various encounters. From these accounts the Chinese here appear to believe they will soon be able to queli the rebellion entirely.

A report is current here that the imperial troops in Hankow have mutinfed. They were quartered at San-Iseng, a large town situated four hundred miles up the river Han, where they are so comfortable as to refuse going against the Shantung rebels or the revolted Mohammedans in Sankan.

An Englishman, named T. T. Cooper, has lately started on a rather singular trial trip, to go from Hankow through Burmah to Calcutta, a route by which some merchants propose to transport their goods. The gentleman started before, accompanied by some Jesuit priests, who turned back; so this time he pursues the voyage of discovery quite alone.

News from Chefoo states that the rebels are marching south and the country is still in a chronic state of rebellion. There have been several skirmishes with the imperialists, but to the benefit of neither side. A large junk was burned during the night of the 21st, owing to the strong gale blowing. Thirty-five men were drowned. She ran on the rocks, and no assistance could be given from the shore.

At Chinklang some bands of Nienii rebels came up alongside the river on the north bank and distinguished themselves by plandering some cash and opium shops, which are generally defenceless.

From Pekin we have intelligence

officials were rewarded by the government the efforts to suppress the flames. Certainly credit due to them, considering the primitive appliances i vogue among the Celestials for quenching fire.

SHIPPING NEWS

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 6 11 | Moon rises...morn 1 16 Sun sets...... 6 08 | High water....eve 2 26

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1868.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THIS HERALD STEAM VACHTS.

Steamship General Meade, Simpson, New Orleans, March 17, with made and passengers, to Jamuel Stevens.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, shavannan, with mide and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, March 18, 18 miles south of Halteras, passed steamships Charleston, and Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Variels, Noberts, Norfolk, with mide and passengers, to N. McCready.

Steamship Variels, Noberts, Norfolk, with mide and passengers, to J. Locification, Steamship Conjetic, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mide and passengers, to J. Locification, Steamship Conjetic, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mide and passengers, to J. Locification, Steamship Conjetic, Freeman, Philadelphia, With mide and and passengers, to J. Locification, Steamship Conjetic, Freeman, Philadelphia, With mide and and passengers, to J. Locification, Steamship Conjetic, Freeman, Philadelphia, With mide and and passengers, to J. Locification, Steamship Conjetic, Freeman, Philadelphia, With Massen, Steamship Walley, Steamship

Brie San Carlos, Captain Parker, from Sagus, arrived Hib,

We are indebted to the pursers of the steamships Meade, from New Oricans, and James Adger, from ton, for papers, &c.

Owing to the heavy fog and light wind, there were but few arrivals by way of Heil Gate yesterday. The steamer Fra-conia was detained some time in the afternoon in Flushin Bay, the fog coming on very sudden.

Notice to Mariners.

Pilot boat Hope, No I, picked up, March 14, 15 miles ESE of Baraegat, a Can Buoy, painted red.

Ship Herald, of New York from Manila for Patmonth (probably the Herald, from Manila for Boston), Feb El, lat 55 88, ton 52 8.

Liverroot, Feb 23.—Arrived, ship Rangoon, Thomas, New York.
ST CROIX, Feb 28—In port brig T Tainer, for NYork, ldg.
American Ports.
BOSTON, March 14, AM—Arrived, brig Eagle (Br), Parker

BOSTON, March 14, AM—Arrived, brig Eagle (Br), Parker Genaives.
Cleared—Steamer George Appold, Howes, Baltimore via Morfolk; barisa Alexandrina: Bri, Snow, Clenfuegos; Mary & Louisa, Davis, St. Jago de Cuba; schr Isanc Baker, Purvere Sarannah.
15th—Arrived, schr Cygnus, Ponce. Below, barks Smyrna, from Algon Bay; Scotland, from Norleans.
CHARLESTON, March 12—Off the bar, steamer Vickaburg, Burton, from Frovidence via Jersey City.
Cleared—Bark Helen Sands, Otis, Liverpool; schr Chiloe, Hatch, Georgetown, SC.
15th—Arrived, ship Virginia, Liverpool.
Sailed—Steamshipa Charleston, and Marmion, NYork; bark Helen Sands, Liverpool.

PENSACOLA, March 7-Arrived, bark Argentina (Nor

PENSACOLA, March 7—Arrived, bark Argentina (Nor)
March Khugston.
Cleared—Ship Arcadia (Br.), Perceptine, Hull.
PHILAD ELPHIA, March 14, PM—Arrived, schr H G Hand,
Hand, NYork.
Cleared—Schrs B Steelman, Robinson, NYork; D Brittain,
Springer, and M B Rankin, Bearse. Boston; F B Colton, Robinson, Barbados.
Lewes, Dei, March 12—6 PM—The following vessels arrived at the Breakwater yesterday:—Barks J W Horton, from
Sagus; Shemeld, from Genoa; brig Leo, from Clenfuegoa,
and schr Rough Diamond, from Cardenas, all for Philadelphia. Schrs C Colgate, from Leghorn for Boston, and F Arthemus, from Jacksonville for Providence, put in here for
supplies. Bark Linds, for Havre; brigs Anna A Lane, for
Marmeilles; J B Kirby, for Sagua, 3 D Lincoln, for Trinidad,
and G W Chase, for Sagua, all from Philadelphia, are dotained here by head winds.
PORTLAND, March 13—Arrived, steamer Chesapeake,
Johnson, Nork; ship Grace Sargeni, Smith, Queenstown;
schrs R J Leonard (Br., Haley, Cardenas; Red Jacket, Arerib,
and Ffeetwing, Nash, Rockland for NYork.

Cleared—Schrs Mary E Stapies, Dinsmite, Cardenas; Geo
Rocks, Henney; Lookout, Bernard, and Cynosure, Pinkham,
NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. DEAR MR. HOFF:ough, and after trying various remedies, without relief, was induced to take your MALT EXTRACT. Now I take ples left me, and I cheerfully add my testimonial to the many yo

Persons suffering from debility, loss of appetite, foul tomach, dispepsia, weak lungs, from hoarseness, coughs

peneficial, and physicians approve it generally. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, 549 Broadway, N. Y.

A MEDICAL WONDER—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcars and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Deblitly, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, Ac., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the publiduring sixteen years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases.

Frincipal depot, 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists. \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

A. -CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN A li legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton.

AT PECKHAM'S HAIR BAZAARS—HUMAN HAIR Braids, \$5; Chignons, \$5; set Curls, \$1 50; retail at wholesale prices; mohair Braids, \$6 cents; Hall's Renewer, \$0 cents; Chevaller's Life for the Hair, only \$0 cents. Ladies' hair dressed in any style only 50 cents. 231 Grand street, near Bowery, Now York, and corner Fourth and South Ninth streets, Williamsburg. Cut this out.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., 78 Nassustreet.

ASK FOR DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, if you wish an unfailing cure for Burns, Frost Bite, Chilbiains, Rheumatism, &c. Sold by all druggists; 25 cents box.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN
A New York, also from States where non-support, drustenness or desertion is sufficient cause. No publicity: no-fees
in advance; advice free.
Counsellor-at-law, 261 Broadway.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS ARE "POPUL-plant them always. Send for Buist's Gasten Manual and Almanao for 1866 and Gardeners' Frice Current of Seeds, mailed free. We deliver all orders in New York freight paid. Address Robert Buist, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL

diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

No More Doctors' Bills to PAY.

All pain cured free of charge at 43 Chatham street, New York, and 282 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DR. DANIEL'S PAIN SPONGE.

This great discovery will annibilate all pain at once. It is applied with a sponge.

The Pain Sponge has been used with the greatest success in the hospitals in Paris for the last five years, and, for the benefit of suffering humanity, the proprietor, Prof. Charlest Policy of the period of the benefit of suffering humanity, the proprietor, Prof. Charlest Policy of the period of the period of the benefit of suffering humanity, the proprietor, Prof. Charlest Policy of the period of the per

Park row.
Come early; crowd is large.

REDUCED PRICES FOR CHINA AND GLASS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 485, 490 and 492 Broadway,
corner of Brooms street,
are now offering a splendid assortment of the following goods
at a reduction below any former prices since the beginning
of the war.

are now different a specimen assortment of the chowning goods at a reduction below any former prices since the beginning of the war.

Services of the cut (flass, One dozen each of Gobiets, Champagnes, Clarets, Wines and finger Bowls and two Decanders, 32 per set; worth \$50.

One dozen each of Gobiets, Champagnes, Clarets, Wines, and finger Bowls and two Decanders, 54 per set; worth \$50.

One dozen each of Gobiets, Champagnes, Clarets, Wines, and Liquors, with two Decanters, \$14 per set; worth \$25.

Fine cut glass (60blets, 250 and \$3 per dozen; Champagnes at \$2 25 and \$2 50 per dozen; Wines at \$1 70 and \$9 per dozen.

Heavy plain Gobiets, cut bottom, at \$1 50 per dozen, Champagnes at \$2 25 and \$2 50 per dozen; Wines at \$1 70 and \$9 per dozen.

French China Dinner Sets, 145 pieces, \$130.

Decorated French China Dinner Sets, 145 pieces, \$230.

Decorated French China Dinner Sets, 146 pieces, \$230.

Decorated French China Dinner Sets, 140 pieces, \$250.

That of Ware, Vises, Bronzes, Jardinierze, Parian Statuary and Fancy Goods, Down Opening; and a move opening; and a second process of the second process of th

K V. HAUGHWOUGT & CO., 498, 490 and 492 Broadway,